

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS  
FROM  
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLDNapoleon Convalescent and the  
Court at St. Cloud.French Transalpine Neutrality but a  
War Aid to Switzerland.Industrial Organization and Com-  
bination in Europe.British Cabinet Compliment to the United  
States and Its Return.Papal Infallibility and Cardi-  
nals' Hats.Fatal Railroad Collision  
in England.

## ENGLAND.

## Caval Defence—Material Protection.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
In the House of Lords last night Earl Russell moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the means whereby union between England and her colonies may be perpetuated. The noble Lord considered that the great national armaments now on foot and the vast improvement made in navies made the question of our relations with the colonies one of grave moment. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the colonial empire. He dwelt particularly on the preservation of union with the Canadian. He described the Canadian climate, pointed out the want of communication, and showed what obstacles there were in the way of ready reinforcement in case of emergency. He regretted the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec as prudent and impolitic.

Earl Grey spoke in support of the motion for an inquiry.

Without action on the subject the House adjourned.

The Telegraphs and Schools—Legislative Com-  
mittees.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
In the House of Commons last night the Postmaster General promised an early increase of facilities for telegraphic communication with Ireland. Additional cables would be laid and improved connections to-day.

Mr. Forster, in reply to a question of Mr. Playfair, said school accommodations would be provided as soon as the Education bill passed.

Mr. Denison, the Speaker of the House, after complimentary speeches from Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, had leave to attend the commemoration to-day at Oxford University to receive an honorary degree.

The House then went into committee on the Compulsory Education bill.

Mr. Richard moved and Sir C. W. Dilke seconded an amendment to strike out the clause making grants for denominational schools. Messrs. Richard and Dilke maintained that, while attendance on the schools should be made compulsory, the funds for their support should come from local and voluntary sources, and not from the public treasury.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy disliked the idea of state schools placed side by side with others sustained by local rates. He proposed to make a strong argument for the maintenance of the authority of the Church. The debate became general. Mr. Bedford, Mr. Forster, Sir J. Pakington and others supporting the amendment, the value and validity of the measure. As the bill stood now, the cause of education, likely to be sacrificed for one set, might snatch advantage from another.

At the close of Mr. Forster's speech the committee rose, and after some miscellaneous business the House adjourned.

An early period in the proceedings of the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster gave notice that he should propose the insertion in the Education bill of a new clause guarding against the surrender of fugitives where a criminal charge may disguise a political purpose in the demand of a foreign government.

In the evening the House in committee resumed the debate on the Education bill.

Mr. Miall was opposed to the clauses which dealt with religion.

Mr. Harcourt, while he disliked the bill, was utterly adverse to the amendment.

Mr. Mac Arthur repudiated the granting of public money for denominational schools.

On coming out of committee Mr. Beaumont moved for leave to bring in a bill relieving the bishops from attendance in Parliament. Mr. Beaumont thought the presence of the bishops there was useless and unpopular.

Mr. Locke-King seconded Mr. Beaumont's motion. Mr. Gladstone said the government could not assent to the introduction of such a measure. He considered it an ill-considered and gratuitous attack on the constitution.

The House divided, and leave to introduce the bill was refused by the following vote:

For Mr. Beaumont's motion.....102  
Against it.....103

Majority against.....1  
Before the adjournment, which took place at half past one A. M., an effort was made by some members to procure the adoption of a rule suspending the sittings of the House at midnight. Mr. Gladstone compromised the matter, promising to introduce no matters likely to meet with opposition after twelve o'clock.

A lively sensation was caused in the Lower House of Parliament last evening by an alarm of fire, which happily proved to be false.

## The Ladies.

LONDON, June 22—A. M.  
The House of Lords last night took up the Married Women's Property bill and after a brief debate referred it to a Select Committee.

After other business of little importance the House adjourned.

## Fearful Accident.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
A terrible disaster happened this afternoon on the Great Northern Railway. A large excursion train was run into by a freight train. Several cars were thrown from the track and three demolished.

Thirteen persons were killed and from thirty to forty injured, some of them fatally.

## Details of the Disaster.

LONDON, June 22—A. M.  
The excursion train was thrown from the track while going at full speed by collision with the freight train, and struck against the end of a bridge. Scarcely a sound warning was left in the train. Of the wounded five are not expected to recover and ten are in a desperate condition.

## "Ugly" and Useless.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
The London News says that the Canadian agent who is reported to be on his way to England for the purpose of creating ill feeling against the United States government on account of the late Fenian raid, is on a "fool's errand."

## Complimentary—Good for Somebody.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
The committee of the House of Commons, in investigating the diplomatic service of Great Britain, were to-day informed by Lord Clarendon that the government had reason to believe that the United

States intended to raise its mission to England to one of the first rank, and that the courtesy must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy in Washington in lieu of the present mission.

## Not in Harmony.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
Vice Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, Controller of the Navy, and Edward J. Reed, chief naval constructor, have resigned.

## A Sigh for the "Wooden Walls."

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
The iron-clad war ship Inconstant is now generally admitted to be a failure as a seagoing vessel.

## The Church and Schools.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society of his diocese on the subject of the Education bill. He approved generally of the new bill pending in Parliament, but hoped an amendment would be adopted making education compulsory.

## Christian Fraternity.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
A meeting was held here last night to promote Christian unity. Lord Eliot occupied the chair. Speeches, urging harmony among religious sects, were made, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

## Disastrous Fire.

LONDON, June 22—A. M.  
Whitman's extensive cotton factory, in Bolton, was totally destroyed by fire to-night.

A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

## General News.

LONDON, June 22—A. M.  
New York financial quotations were not received until late yesterday afternoon, and were just in time to save American bonds from drooping with English securities.

The ceremonies of Commemoration Day were held at Oxford University yesterday. A large and distinguished audience was present. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University, conferred the degrees. The Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, received an honorary degree.

The Leeds Insurance Company's building fell into ruins to-night. Due warning had been given and the inmates all escaped.

## Pleasant Hope.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
The London Standard thinks no upward movement in the money market is probable before September.

## FRANCE.

## Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.  
The Emperor's condition is much improved. He suffers little pain now from the gout, and the swelling of the foot has subsided.

The Emperor and Court went to St. Cloud this afternoon.

## Popularity.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.  
M. Prevost Paradol, the new Minister to the United States, is exceedingly popular among the Americans here, who are giving a round of entertainments in his honor.

Transalpine Railroad Routes—Neutrality and  
Sympathy from Switzerland.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.  
In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Marey Monge opened the Interpellation previously submitted by M. Pire in regard to the St. Gothard Railway.

The Duke of Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that no interests of France, either political or commercial, were menaced by the construction of the St. Gothard Railway, as the government of Switzerland had promised the French Foreign Office, as early as 1866, that in certain contingencies the railway should be destroyed.

He added that as seemed in accordance with its interests in regard to the Simplon. It would not refuse needed subsidies for the population of the Northern and Western provinces; but the Simplon Railway project required larger sums than the ends to which it was directed seemed to justify the government in expending.

Deputy Estancelin spoke in favor of a subsidy for the Simplon route.

M. Pichon, Minister of Public Works, opposed.

General Lebour, Minister of War, said that the government of Switzerland would maintain her own neutrality and the neutrality of the international railway, and in the event of war she would receive assistance from France if necessary.

Several Deputies of the left censured the government for not interfering at the negotiation of the treaty of Bern. Deputy Ferry said, "The majority is responsible for Sadowa."

He was called to order by the President, but continued to speak in censure of the course of the government, asserting that the neutrality of Switzerland was not inviolable. This had been shown at the time of the French Revolution and in 1815, when Swiss neutrality was proved to be a mere myth.

A vote of the Chambers to adjourn closed the Interpellation.

## Considerate.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
Letters from Paris generally represent that France will not push her claims for a control in the St. Gothard Railroad, and will assume a passive attitude.

## Art Prizes.

PARIS, June 21, 1870.  
The Minister of Fine Arts to-day distributed prizes to the artists whose paintings have been on exhibition at the Palais d'Industrie.

## AUSTRIA.

## Election Excitement.

VIENNA, June 21, 1870.  
The elections for the Diet are in progress. Much excitement prevails, and meetings are held every night in various quarters of the city.

## GREECE.

## Execution of Brigands.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
Despatches from Athens announce the execution of five more of the Marathon brigands concerned in the recent butchery of foreigners.

## ROME.

## Fallibility and a Recess.

ROME, June 21, 1870.  
The desire of the Fathers to express their opinions in speeches before the Council is so great that the adjournment of the debate on infallibility will be postponed to the 6th of July.

## The Great Secret.

ROME, June 21, 1870.  
Immediately after the adjournment a consistory will assemble and bestow Cardinals on fifteen of the Fathers, to be selected from among the active champions of infallibility.

## SPAIN.

## Freedom All Round.

MADRID, June 21, 1870.  
Señor Castellar delivered a brilliant speech in the Cortes to-day in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies.

The Carlists deny that they intend to issue a manifesto.

## PORTUGAL.

## A "Ratification" Meeting.

LISBON, June 21, 1870.  
On Sunday a monster demonstration was made here in favor of General Saldaña. Twelve thousand people were present.

## Friendly.

LISBON, June 21, 1870.  
The King officially received the new American Minister a few days ago. The usual friendly speeches were made.

## SCOTLAND.

## Industrial Adjustment.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
The differences between the Scotch iron masters and their workmen are in a fair way to be adjusted.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Removal of Obstructions from Midway  
Island—Shipment of Produce to Australia.

HONOLULU, June 1.  
The Legislature is discussing the repeal of an objectionable section of the law relating to masters and servants.

The United States steamer Saginaw has arrived from Midway Island. She reports that the work of removing the obstructions is progressing favorably, but it will require two years and cost from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, instead of \$50,000.

The ship Samarra, for Hong Kong, and R. M. S. Man, for Baku, sailed at Honolulu, en route for their destinations.

The steamer City of Melbourne, the Australian steamship line, took 200 tons of island produce for Sydney.

## RED RIVER.

The Insurgents Preparing to Fight the Cana-  
dian Expedition—Riel's Instructions to Father  
Richter.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1870.  
The St. Paul Press this morning publishes a letter from Pembina which says that in case the Red River expedition continues to move westward Riel's provisional government will send an armed force to meet it. In this contingency independence of Canada will probably be declared.

The Press also publishes the instructions of Riel's Secretary of State to Father Richter, one of Riel's delegates to the government at Ottawa, in which he says:

"As regards the expedition it is viewed with much suspicion and is not at all acceptable to any portion of this people. The government and people of this country cannot view this expedition in any other light than as the approach of McDougall as Lieutenant Governor last November. In view of the peaceful conditions of the country, since the devil spirits left the country, both among the various classes of people and with and among the Indians, the intention of entering into the confederation of the United States is not acceptable to you and your delegates in Ottawa, we deem this expedition as entirely unnecessary, and believe it is intended to compel the government to accept of conditions dictated by the Canadian government, which cannot be effected without the act of 1867 in reference to British colonies entering into confederation."

## ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

Holders of Preferred Stock Suing for Their  
Dividends—Gross Receipts for 1869.

SARATOGA, June 21, 1870.  
The trial of the case of John W. Thompson and others against the Erie Railroad commenced to-day before Justice A. Bockes, of the Supreme Court. The action is for dividends on preferred stock.

Mr. Shearman and W. A. Beach, for the defendants, moved for a trial by jury. The motion was denied, and exceptions were taken.

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## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Fifth Brigade Field Day—A Fine Display of  
Brave Men and Fair Women—Dress Pa-  
rade, Review, Inspection and Drill.

LONDON, June 21, 1870.  
Yesterday morning the Prospect Park Parade Ground was once more the scene of lively animation, the occasion being the parade of the Fifth Brigade, commanded by General Thomas G. Dakin, and consisting of the following commands: proceeded to the Park—Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Fred. A. Mason; Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Devoise; Twenty-eighth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Shepper; Battery A, Captain Johnson; Battery B, Captain Wackerman, and Troop A, Captain Keller, cavalry escort of the brigade commander.

Each command proceeded to the parade ground independently, and after their arrival the remainder of the forenoon was consumed in battalion drill, which was kept up without intermission until half-past twelve. A rest was then taken till two o'clock, at which time the brigade line was formed. As soon as the brigade was formed, the commands, in the order of the Park—Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Fred. A. Mason; Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Devoise; Twenty-eighth regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Shepper; Battery A, Captain Johnson; Battery B, Captain Wackerman, and Troop A, Captain Keller, cavalry escort of the brigade commander.

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